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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1873. NO. 268.

FIRST EDITION.

ITALIAN BOY SLAVERY.

The Infamous System Exposed at New Haven, Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 23.—At the trial of Gilione, the Italian padrone, before the City Court to-day, several Italians from New York and other places were present. The four boys testified that they had been in this country twenty-one months, and had been kept in a Cedar street den in New York, until they were brought to New Haven, seven weeks ago; that they were beaten and kicked unless they brought in a prescribed sum of money every night, and were told by Gilione to steal if they could not earn the money; that they were also told by Gilione that their parents would be fined and they be arrested by the police if they ran away, and that he had a legal right to hold them. They all said they would be glad to be free, if the law would give them freedom and protect them from Gilione. The contracts under which the padrone claims the right to hold the boys, were translated and laid before the Court, and it appeared that the boys' services had been sold to him by the parents for four or five years, at an average rate of about twenty dollars per year, and with the provision that the parents should pay for medical services and should forfeit the wages and a fine of eighty dollars if the boys should run away during the term of service. Recent Italian laws upon this subject were also laid before the Court. Signor Secchi De Casali, editor of *Eco De Italia* was one of the witnesses for the State. The statute under which Gilione had been indicted was passed in 1854, for the purpose of nullifying the fugitive slave law, but was never used for that purpose. The penalty is imprisonment in the State prison from two to five years. The Court held that Gilione is guilty of imprisoning free persons, with intent to keep them in state servitude, against their will and required the prisoner to furnish bonds in $4,000 for his appearance before a jury in October. Failing to furnish the bonds Gilione was committed to the county jail. The boys will be taken care of by the city authorities until October.

AQUATIC.

The Toledo Regatta—First Day's Racing.

TOLEDO, July 23.—The fifth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association commenced here to-day. The first race for pleasure and working boats, distance three-fourths of a mile and return, six entries, was won by the "Eva" of Toledo in three-sixteen minutes. Second race—Senior—Four oared shells, distance one and a half mile and return, four entries, was won by the "Excelsior," of Detroit; time, nineteen minutes fifteen seconds; "Undines," of Toledo, second. Fourth race—Double sculls. Had one entry, Chrisman and Allcock, of the Chicago Rowing Club, who pulled over the course, three times around a buoy, and then assaulted Deputy Marshal Newby with the oar who shot Johnson with a revolver through the lungs. It is thought both Johnson and Boggs will die.

The Recent Railroad Robbery—The Amount Stolen.

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 23.—Nothing entirely reliable in regard to the pursuit and capture of the railroad robbers has been received at this place to-day. It is thought they have crossed into Missouri, and are making for the west of Missouri river in that State. Total amount taken by the robbers from the train is now known to be $2,837.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An explosion occurred at V. Fries & Co.'s distillery, on James' street, Cleveland, yesterday morning, injuring two men. Following the explosion a fire broke out, which spread with great rapidity and destroyed a large three story frame building of Fries & Co., together with a large quantity of wines and liquors. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The steamer tug of the expedition in search of the Polaris, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Mrs. E. N. Thayer, the well known actress, and widow of E. N. Thayer, died Tuesday at Atlantic City.

A difficulty occurred on Monday evening at Concord, Kentucky, between P. W. Strienlect and William King, contractors on the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad. Strienlect shot and killed James, when King turned and fired, instantly killing Strienlect.

J. Wesley Hill, a well known actor, died at St. Louis, Tuesday, of abscess of the liver.

A dispatch from Olathe, Kansas, states that the stallion Smuggler trotted a mile over the course at that place, Tuesday, in 2.19¾. The horse was broken to trot less than a year ago, and has been in training but six months.

The steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday. The St. Laurent, Palmyra, Greece, California, Sibonian and Trinacria, from New York, have arrived out.

The condition of Hon. John P. Hale, injured by a fall at Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday, is considered serious. The internal injuries render it unsafe to set his hip, and it is doubtful if he can recover.

The loss by the burning of the distillery of Fries, & Cleveland, yesterday morning, is estimated at $60,000; no insurance.

Thomas Heming had a leg crushed yesterday by the cars, while attempting to drive across the track at the foot of South Water street, Cleveland, ahead of the passenger train. The horse escaped, the shafts of the buggy, throwing him on the track. His recovery is doubtful.

A drunken man named Donne, who had gone to sleep on the track, was run over and killed by the western bound train on the Memphis Railroad, near Madison, Ark., Tuesday morning.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ills., says that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has with drawn the suits instituted by it against certain farmers of Livingston county, who refused to pay more than legal fare fixed by the Legislature.

Eight convicts working in the stone quarry near the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., broke from the guard Tuesday. Three were captured and one shot. The remainder are still at large.

In Washington county, Ky., a few days since, Dick Wright ...ered, stabbed his step-father, Tom Batner ... very dangerous wound. Wright is in the county jail.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Bridge Over the Ohio at Louisville Proposed

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—A meeting of several members of the General Council, together with the incorporators, to consider an ordinance to be submitted to the people of Louisville, for a subscription of half a million dollars to aid in the construction of another railroad bridge across the Ohio river at this point, was held last night and the ordinance accepted. The question will be brought before the General Council to-morrow night for action. The bridge as proposed will cost $2,000,000, having a railroad crossing and footway. It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will take half a million in stock and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad a large amount, if the Louisville subscription be voted.

The Texas and Pacific.

We notice by the San Diego (Cal.) *Daily World* that work is actively progressing on the Texas and Pacific Railway, in the vicinity of its Western terminus, as well as the more eastern portions of the route in Texas. The line has already been graded from the company's railroad lands to the bay at San Diego, and the large force of workmen employed have recently changed their camp to another part of the line. Pile-drivers are kept busily at work, and all is bustle and activity. The same paper refers editorially to the rivalry supposed to exist between the Texas and Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. Large advantages will accrue to the one of these roads which shall first be built through Southern California, and this fact is said to have hastened operations on both lines, for the Texas and Pacific having vastly greater resources, and a manager in Colonel Thos. A. Scott of unequaled energy and shrewdness, is regarded as certain to win the race, and become master of the situation

The New Jersey Southern.

[From the Mount Holly Mirror.]

There have been various rumors afloat during the past week in regard to the Long Branch trains. The story goes that there has been some difference between the managers of the Pennsylvania Company and those of the New Jersey Southern, and that the trains of the latter company from Philadelphia via. Mount Holly are to be discontinued. We have not been able to learn the truth of the matter as yet. The trains are running as usual this week.

There is another rumor afloat to the effect that Mr. Jay Gould proposes to extend the New Jersey Southern from the Pemberton Junction through to Philadelphia direct, but he being satisfied with his dependence upon the Camden and Atlantic road from Atco and the Pennsylvania Company from the Pemberton Junction. A short space of time will be likely to develop the facts.

Another Reported Move by the Reading Railroad Company.

The Reading *Eagle* says: "John E. Wooten, W. E. Coxe, Esqs., and other prominent railroad men, are absent on a tour of inspection, and indulging at the same time in a yachting excursion about Staten Island. In conjunction with the visit it is reported that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have purchased a large area of land, with an extensive water front, at Stapleton, Staten Island, where they intend to have their coal yards. The *Journal of Commerce* says a bill has passed the Legislature of that State granting to Jacob Vanderbilt and others the right to build a suspension bridge over the Kill between New Jersey and Staten Island, and a similar bill will be brought before the New Jersey Legislature.

"The Philadelphia and Reading Company, it is said, have purchased the Tyler property, consisting of the island, and intend to run their coal trains direct to Stapleton. It is reported also, that the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company intend to make a connection with the Philadelphia and Reading Company's wharves by a ferry plying between that city and Hamilton. It is estimated that the Staten Island bridge will be about nine hundred feet span, and cost a frightfully large sum of money. The movements and doings reported in connection with the Reading Railroad Company are significant as commanding aims much broader than its own present business as simply a carrier of coal. Very formidable rivalries are said to be engendering, and such as cover a more varied traffic and a much wider field for operations than at present exists."

New Road from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va.

A convention to promote the construction of the Clifton Forge and Richmond Air Line Railroad will be held in Richmond August 7. The road from Richmond to Lynchburg will cost, it is said, about $8,000,000, and Richmond, Lynchburg and all the counties along the line are reported to be willing to subscribe stock sufficient to build and equip it. The Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Companies have promised to lend their aid for the construction of the branch from Lynchburg to Clifton Forge.

Another Freight Line to the West.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

While the Vermont Central and the Hartford and Erie Railroads have been passing through all sorts of transformations, and adjusting their conflicting dissolving views of some high priced securities, and while the Hoosac tunnel has been slowly boring through the mountain and perplexing the people with fantastic visions of State ownership, a formidable competitor with these lines for the through freight of the West has come forward unobserved, and is now almost ready to commence business in earnest. We mean the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. The exact length of this new line from Casco Bay on the Atlantic coast to Maquoketa on Lake Champlain cannot be determined until the whole line is constructed, but it will not exceed 250 miles, and may not be more than 225. Of this distance about 117 miles, or a little more than half, is in Vermont, about 4 miles in Canada, and not to exceed 20 miles in New York. The line runs from Portland to Gorham, New Hampshire, twenty-two miles west of the Notch, and thirty-five east of it; and a little more than fifty miles are in Maine. The Maine portion, and about fifteen miles of the New Hampshire portion east of the Notch, are now open for travel, and the Vermont division—something more than sixty miles are open between West Concord and Hyde Park—so that a little more than half the whole line is open. But the three most important points on the line—Portland, St Johnsbury and Swanton, on Lake Champlain—are not yet in connection with each other, or any line of them. St. Johnsbury and Swanton will be, probably, before next summer, but two years may be required to complete the road between Portland and St. Johnsbury. Apparently the cost of the whole 225 miles from Portland to Lake Champlain will fall short of $7,000,000, and will be about $30,000 a mile. Of this sum $5,600,000 will be represented by a bonded debt—$2,500,000, at $16,000 a mile, being a mortgage on the 117 miles in Vermont, and $3,100,000, or 20,000 a mile, being a mortgage on the 111 miles in Maine and New Hampshire. The two sections of road are financially quite independent of each other.

A New Branch for the Reading.

The Reading *Times* of the 22d says: Mr. Isaac Umstead, engineer of the Reading Railroad, with his corps of assistants, left Pottstown yesterday morning for Perkiomen Junction, from which place to Norristown, on the north side of the Schuylkill river, they will make a preliminary survey of a proposed railroad between said places. The company purpose making this new road in order to have a through line from Reading, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia, as direct as possible, by way of the Perkiomen Railroad, and will also be the means of opening up and developing a very rich agricultural section of the country.

Suspension of the Air Line from Philadelphia to New York.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says: The construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, together with the tunnel and bridges connecting it with the Northern Central Railway, was undertaken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purpose of securing a through all-rail route from the West to Washington via Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having neglected to afford to this traffic, both passenger and freight, the proper facilities between Philadelphia and Washington. A corporation known as the Union Railroad Company was organized at the same time for the construction of a tunnel to connect the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad with the Northern Central Railway at Baltimore. By means of this Union tunnel and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and its connections between Baltimore and Washington, a

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* asks, "What is the use of fooling away any more time with the Democratic party? Sure enough; what is the use? Why not go ahead, rather, and fool away the time in a little knot by yourselves?

THE Boston *Post* will have it that Senator CAMERON favors the idea of a third term for GRANT as the best means of killing off BLAINE, who is supposed to be an aspirant for the Republican nomination in 1876. As CAMERON and BLAINE have always been warm friends, the *Post* will have to invent some other joke, funnier than this.

THE noise made over the fact that the finishing line, in the late boat race on the Connecticut, was not at right angles to the stream, but diagonal to it, thus compelling Harvard to row further than Yale, is dissipated by the accompanying fact that the starting line was also diagonal, and parallel to the finishing line, so that really all the boats had an equal distance to row.

THE Washington City Police Court in the complaint of CALEB CUSHING against FERNANDO WOOD's dog, has decided that a dog that barks continually is a nuisance and should be killed. As this Court claimed, in the DANA libel case, that its jurisdiction extended over the whole county, it might, but for Judge BLATCHFORD's decision overruling this claim, have reached out its long arms and arrested all the barking dogs in the country, so that DANA is not the only nuisance that has escaped arrest.

SENATOR WINDOM, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation, has addressed a letter to the different State Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, asking their cooperation in investigating the whole transportation question. If he can, after he has heard all parties on that problem, hit upon a solution of the difficulties that hedge about the whole matter of transportation, he will be permitted, by general consent, to strike the "s" out of his name and put an "s" in its place.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* contains a dispatch from Khartoum claiming that Sir SAMUEL BAKER has opened up the entire country along the Nile, and established stations which will constitute a chain reaching from Nubia to Albert Nyanza, thus placing the whole Nile country under the rule of Egypt. The same dispatch, however, states that BAKER penetrated only to Mosindi, and was driven back by the natives to Gondokoro, losing nearly all his men and baggage. How a man can be said to have conquered a country from which he has been driven out, is not thoroughly clear to our apprehension.

THE average public sentiment of New York on the question of personal honesty is shown in the remark made by Judge MCCUE, of Brooklyn, to a fellow director in the Trust Bank with MILLS, the defaulter, to the effect that Mr. MILLS was not "dishonest" but "committed the too prevalent error of using other funds than his own, with the hope and with the intention of making them all right."

"Too prevalent error" is a mild way of defining theft, but if all the other members of the Board of Directors of that unfortunate institution regard stealing as a mere "error," which unluckily is "too prevalent," it is not to be wondered at that such a Board should have a thief for its President.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE PRIESTS.

Brooklyn, New York, is just now somewhat agitated by a fresh movement of the Roman Catholic clergy hostile to the public schools of the city. The immediate object of the movement is to establish a parochial school. It is to be located within the limits of the parish of St. Paul's, and is to be modeled after the plan of a public school. Seven city lots have been secured for the building. Of course the school is to be conducted under the supervision of the clergy of the parish, and the inculcation of sound Catholic doctrine is to be one important feature of the instruction which its pupils are to receive. Protestant children are by no means to be excluded from the institution, and Protestants are appealed to for contributions in aid of the enterprise. As large sums of money have been subscribed, and as the work of collecting more is being pushed on with characteristic zeal, the project may safely be regarded as already a success. The movement in Brooklyn is especially interesting and worthy of attention, when viewed in connection with the fact that a similar movement has for some time been going on in New York city.

In the cities and towns of various other sections of the country the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have recently taken decided steps for the promotion of religious education among the members of their sect. Indeed, the movement is so marked and general as to merit the name of a revival. It is evidently connected with that ascendancy of ultramontane views and influences at Rome which has within the last few years had such important effects upon the position of the Papal Church in Europe. Here as over the water the memorable syllabus expounded and re-enforced by countless allocutions and obiter dicta of the Pontiff, is the symbol which determines and regulates the educational policy of the church. To those religionists who recognize the authority claimed for that document there can be nothing offensive in the statement that every true ultramontane Catholic must choose between his church and whatever stands opposed to its influence. No middle course is open to them. Under terrible penalties they must regard the Holy Father at Rome as the only source of whatever legitimate authority or right to rule exists on earth, and every government not thence derived as usurpation. In other words, the Pope is divinely authorized, either directly or through his sacerdotal deputies, to govern the world. The King reigns by his sanction, and the Governor or President who with reference to the most important interests of life disregards his wishes, immediately or mediately made known, is *ipso facto* disqualified for the duties of his office. Able Catholic writers affirm, no doubt, in all sincerity, that nothing but the general extension of the Papal Church in the United States can save the Republic. Whether formally established or not, its prevalence would secure to the people the unspeakable blessedness of being ruled by the priesthood, while it would invest the government with the heavenly warrant essential to its perpetuity. The view is fully sustained by the syllabus.

Holding these views not merely as opinions but as of faith, it is not surprising that patriotic bishops and priests are concerned for the education of American youth. In Catholic countries they claim and for the most part have charge of the education of the young as one of the rights inherent in their church, and wherever they fail to control the schools, they feel and cannot help feeling that they occupy a position false as well as insignificant. Under such circumstances they lack the opportunities indispensable to the full exercise of their spiritual functions. Hence it is idle in Protestants to urge the withdrawal of the Bible from the public schools on the ground that by the concession the priests will be reconciled to them. The use of the Bible is a mere pretext when made an objection to the schools. The priests know perfectly well that the purely unsectarian use of the Book in the schools exerts by itself no influence not easily counteracted. It is the entire system of instruction in the public schools, including history, geography, etc., together with incidental statements and remarks, which cause the schools to be regarded and disliked by the Catholic priests. And perhaps quite as much as the influence just named they dread the effect of the intimate association which school life brings about between Catholic and Protestant children. It must, however, be remembered that the probable objection to the public schools moves the Catholic priesthood so much in their opposition as the felt necessity of strictly Catholic schools to the exercise and maintenance of their official control over the members of their sect. This is with them the important consideration, and it is so important as to exclude all prospect of permanent compromise on their part. It is absolutely certain that nothing less will satisfy them than schools in which they shall have the entire control.

With reference to the unfairness of levying taxes on religionists for the support of schools to which they are afraid to send their children, it is less generally than some suppose a subject of complaint in this country. Catholicity left to themselves, to "the exercise of their private judgment" would seldom find a grievance in the religious management of our public schools. They know that direct attempts to proselyte are not made, are, in fact, prohibited, and as to indirect influences more or less unfavorable to their form of religion, they know that in a country so largely Protestant the peril is inevitable. They besides know that in a country so largely Protestant, the temporal interests of their children are likely to be promoted by the associations formed, and the knowledge, of whatever kind, acquired in the common schools. Opposition to the schools appears to be almost exclusively the result of priestly zeal and activity, of men isolated by habit and profession from the social life of the country, and trained to responsibility for the spiritual welfare of people for whom they think as well as pray. None better than the intelligent Catholic layman of this country knows the deplorable fruits of clerical education in the countries of Europe where secular instruction is now seen to be essential to the civilization and prosperity of the people, and in opposing the efforts in many ways the attempts of Americanized priests to get the exclusive control of any considerable number of the schools, Protestants may, no doubt, confidently count on the silent approval, if not the active co-operation of not a few educated Catholics. It is not Catholicism but ultramontane Catholicism that excludes modern civilization.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Age* does not venture to copy our reply to its vague and unsupported allegations of election frauds by the Republicans in Philadelphia, nor does it undertake to answer our argument that no Democrat in Philadelphia has ever made use of the remedies against election frauds provided by law. It confines itself solely to the following, in answer to our statement that, "since Philadelphia became Republican, there has not been a judicial inquiry into the alleged fact of fraud:"

"Now, not to take up time uselessly, nor to go back far, in rooting matters notorious in this city we will refer to a volume of 665 pages, where the grossest Radical frauds under the present infamous election law are established by legal proof, and with great particularity, and the police and other Radical officials of this city inculpated in them. This volume is entitled Contested Election; A. K. McClure vs. H. W. Gray, 1872."

The volume referred to, however, does not contain the record of any "*judicial* inquiry into the alleged fact of fraud," but is the evidence taken before a Democratic Committee of the State Senate in the McClure case. There was nothing "judicial" in the inquiry of this committee. It was a partisan affair throughout, got up for the sole purpose of putting MCCLURE into the Senate for partisan purposes. This being the sole cause cited by the *Age* in answer to us, our statement stands, therefore, unquestioned, as we know it to be unquestionable—that there has not, since the Republicans came into power in Philadelphia, been any judicial inquiry into the truth of the allegations of fraud so freely made by the Democrats. With all their glibness in charging fraud, they have never dared to challenge a judicial investigation into the facts.

The Constitution provides that each House of the Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members, and that contested elections in either shall be determined by a committee formed according to law. In the cases of Senators, therefore, the trial must be by committee, and not by the Courts; but in the case of city and county officers, the Courts are made the tribunals in all contested cases. Contested elections in Legislative cases, there, are not determined judicially, but by committees drawn by lot; and as the struggle, in drawing these committees, has always been to get partisan control of them, their investigations have always had a partisan direction. There has been nothing "judicial" about them, and no one in his sober senses ever thinks of citing them as authority. The MCCLURE Committee was especially noted for its partisan bias. In the DECHERT case Mr. BUCALEW established it as a precedent that the entire vote of a precinct could not in any case be thrown out, while only a year later, as the principal actor on the McClure Committee, he repudiated his own precedent, and counted MCCLURE in by throwing out, bodily, the votes of a dozen precincts, or more. This was the trick of a violent partisan, not that of a judge; and it will not do to cite the report of this committee as authority, nor the one-sided testimony of its witnesses, as evidence of a "judicial" investigation.

In the contested election cases of city and county officers the contestants are remitted solely to legal remedies. The Courts try them as they try all other cases. The evidence is brought out under legal rules and restraints, and the entire trial is conducted under the sanctity which Courts throw around their investigations. No partisan feelings or interests are allowed to intrude; and if there is thought to be any legal error in the Judicial rulings that take place on contested points, both sides have an appeal to the Supreme Court. The evidence and the rulings in all such cases, consequently, have legal weight and authority, and carry with them a force which can never be attained, or even approached, by the investigations of a partisan committee.

We repeat, then, what the *Age* is careful not to deny, that *this* kind of investigation has never been challenged by the Democrats of Philadelphia since that city passed under Republican control. Frauds have been annually alleged, but no one has asked the Courts to inquire into them; and while Democratic and Reform Committees have been loud and boisterous in their complaints that the Republicans cheated them out of the election of their candidates, no one has invoked judicial inquiry into the facts, or adduced one iota of legal proof, before the Courts, to sustain their charges.

And why? Is it not fair to infer that the Democrats have kept out of Court because they were afraid to go into it? If they could judicially establish their alleged facts, would they, through all these years, have refrained from doing so? Would they not have gladly embraced the opportunity to prove, triumphantly, in Court, the frauds they complained of, and so have put their opponents to the blush? Yet they have never done so; and not having done so, the public is shut up to the conclusion that the cry of "fraud" was a mere party cry, without proof to sustain it. The Republicans in Philadelphia, when *they* thought they were cheated by the Democrats, went into Court promptly, proved what they said, and have the legal record to quote in support of their charges; and the Democrats, having persistently refused to take their cases before a legal tribunal, have practically confessed their inability to substantiate their case in a legal way.

THE adoption of an international meridian, it is reported, is about to be discussed in the French Academy of Sciences, with the prospect that the circle of longitude passing through Greenwich, Eng., will be adopted. This conclusion is hardly warrantable since the meridian passing through Paris and extending far south into the sandy plains of Algeria, was calculated and measured with extreme accuracy and at great expense by the most celebrated French math ematicians, and it is very improbable that the French government will ever be so deficient in pride as to reject the results of the labors of its men of science and adopt the English standard which was measured northwards through Scotland, and was subject to errors arising from the deviation of the plum line caused by the high mountains of that country. Paris is only two degrees nearly minutes west of Greenwich, and this difference of longitude is too small to afford any argument for a measurement of a new meridian through France. The true state of the case is probably this: Greenwich, a rainy seaport near the mouth of the Sefne, is seven minutes east of Greenwich, and the Academy proposes to extend the meridian from this place and there erect two columns in the line of longitude so that the vessels may correct their instruments and chronometers according to English time. It is asserted, however, that an international meridian would simplify nautical works, and would be serviceable in the signalling of latitude and longitude between ship and sea. These assertions are overrated; latitude is reckoned from the equator, and the addition of a single letter G. or P. to the signals would show whether the meridian was that of Greenwich or Paris.

PARAGUAY is again a scene of conflict. Since the overthrow of Lopez the country has been virtually a dependency of Brazil, and the discontent arising from this state of affairs has at length culminated in an outbreak. The opposing intelligence is that the rebel forces under Caballero have completely defeated those of the government, and the Imperial Minister, Dr. Ferreira, has resigned his post at Assumption to take the lead in military operations. It was not to be expected that the people of Paraguay, after enjoying exclusive independence for half a century, could readily become reconciled to the yoke of a foreign emperor. The simulitude of republican government has been maintained, but the rulers are nominees of Brazil. The great South American Empire may find that she has a Poland in Paraguay.

THE Hudson *Register* says that a combination of the larger boot and shoe manufacturers of New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, resolving to emancipate themselves from the rule of the St. Crispins, have recently purchased eight hundred acres of land on the Hudson, in the town of Stockport, and propose to erect the necessary buildings for manufactories and residences, and bring over from three to five thousand Swiss workmen and their families. Agents are now in surope negotiating for this immigration. The property has a river front of two and a half miles, and is admirably situated for a thrifty and healthy settlement.

On a window sill of the Congregational parsonage at Whately, Mass., a pair of robins lately built a nest between the sash and closed blind, the other half of the blind being open. The blind was warped and sprung away from the window toward the top. When the nest was apparently done it seemed too small, and a section of the open nest was against the glass. Another nest was built on this, and still the space seemed too small, when still a third one was built, which suffered for a family of three. The whole structure is ten inches high, and one nest fits into another like a pile of dishes, and may be so taken out, and set in.

JUDGE GILES of the United States District Court of Maryland, has recently decided that under the act of Congress of 1793, canal barges propelled by horse power, and towed by tugs to inland portals, are not liable to pay tonnage dues and license fees. The ground of the decision was that, such barges had no motive power of their own, they could not be considered vessels. This opinion is important, as following the elaborate decisions, to the same effect, of Judges Cadwalder and McKennan, of the United States Courts in Philadelphia.

WHILE the Vienna Exposition is attracting visitors from every civilized country, not much attention is paid to two Scandinavian exhibitions now in progress. On June 15th, an industrial exhibition was opened at Hadersleg, in North Sleswig, formerly a Danish duchy, but now belonging to Prussia, and on June 24th, a Norwegian exhibition was opened at Drammen.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Curious-Jingle is the nickname applied by the Louisville *Ledger* to its contemporary, the *Courier-Journal*.

There is said to be "a woman in Derby, England, who knows what it is to be the mother of thirty-three children." Her husband must feel that there is such a thing as a woman's knowing too much.

A Lawrence, Me., girl was going to sue a false hearted lover for breach of promise, but she agreed to compromise the matter for sixty-one dollars and a new switch.

From some of the letters which have recently appeared in the New York papers, it would seem that European kings, princes and statesmen are just now particularly desirous of pouring secrets into the sympathetic ears of American newspaper correspondents.

In a Boston office hangs a sign with the following inscription: "People are forbidden to spite towaker juc on the flor."

Flowers made of mother-of-pearl are a newly invented trimming for wedding dresses.

The Troy *Times* denies the report that the sect of Shakers is dying out. It says that the family of Shakers situated six miles west of that city are today gaining in wealth and discipline and holding their own in numbers. Their lands, which were bought for almost nothing, have constantly increased in value, and now, owing to their location and productiveness, they are as valuable for farming purposes as any in that neighborhood.

New Orleans, of all places in the world, wants to rank as a summer resort.

The Honolulu *Gazette* urges that the active volcanoes of the Hawaii Islands furnish the strongest evidence against the theory of M. Mallet, the French scientist, that the earth's surface is rapidly cooling, and that earthquakes are the result of the contraction of the earth's surface.

A clergyman in Wisconsin, while drunk, cruelly beat his little son, eleven years old, on the evening of Saturday, 19th inst. The neighbors interfered, but were told to mind their own business, and not until the man was arrested was the boy rescued.

The health authorities of Montgomery, Ala., now confiscate all the watermelons brought into the city, and dump them into the river.

San Francisco has just had a baby show lasting three days, at which 200 fond mothers entered their blessed infants for premiums.

The little boy who has his legs or his arms cut off by a mowing machine is appearing in every State in the Union.

The eleven Territories exceed, by nearly 200,000 square miles, the aggregate territory of all the States in the Union.

There seems to have been a growth of shoddy aristocracy in Germany, springing out of fat contracts during the late war. A suit was lately heard at Leipsic, in which the agent of a contractor recovered 10,000 thalers as a ten per cent. commission earned in a fortnight. The contractor's profits on the business managed by this one of several agents was 100,000 thalers in the period of two weeks.

It is said, owing to there being so many Americans in Europe, at almost all the English churches and chapels on the Continent the usual prayer for the Queen is immediately followed by one for the President of the United States.

This comes from Boston: "Straws tell which way the wind blows. On Tuesday, when the wind was southwest, about seven hundred straws were used up in one of our first-class saloons; but yesterday, at the same place, when the wind was east, only about one-tenth that number found their way into sparkling cobblers."

The Wisconsin crop of berries and small fruits this year is much larger than usual.

A farmer wrote to the editor of the Rutland *Herald* for advice about an unmanageable bull, and he was told if the bull was a wild bull he had better leave it alone, put a few things in a valise and go West.

Troy is so particular about observing the strict letter of criminal law, that a thief who had stolen a watch from a deaf mute was discharged from custody the other day because the latter, being able neither to speak, hear, write, nor read, no formal complaint could be entered.

There seems to be a disagreement between two Kentucky editors. The editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman* notifies the proprietors of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that he will hold them individually responsible for any personalities aimed at him in their paper. But now comes one C. E. Sears, who says he is the editor, and assumes the responsibility.

The completion of the international bridge across the Niagara river, at Buffalo, is promised for this fall, unless some accident should prevent. The total length, including a span across the Erie Canal, is upward of 3,600 feet. There is a double drawbridge in the middle 315 feet long, turning on a centre pier.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says that the franchises and property of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company were sold at public auction by the Sheriff, on the 7th inst., for $4,000. The State's interests in the same was sold on the 8th instant, at Lockville, and bought by the same firm for $1,200. The State has expended $750,000 on this property, and now sells it for this insignificant, paltry sum.

An immense muscle bed, comprising many hundred acres, has recently been discovered skirting the shore at Eastham, Mass. The deposit, it is said, is a valuable one, and when fully prepared for the market will equal the Peruvian guano.

Cincinnati claims to have 60,000 volumes in her public library. Two-thirds of these books are Patent office reports and one-half the rest are wellworn works on the art of making ten barrels of whisky out of one, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Wouldn't be duelists in Georgia have adopted the plan of arbitration, and now boards of honor decide those little personal matters.

A man having swindled the innocent people of Charlestown, Indiana, out of seventy dollars by selling them prize packages, told the crowd that the money he obtained was for charitable purposes, and when he secured enough he intended to build a lunatic asylum for fools, and, extending a polite invitation to the crowd to visit his asylum, he drove away, greatly to the amusement of the Charlestonians.

According to a dispatch from Belgrade, Moslem fanaticism in Bosnia has produced a condition of complete anarchy. Within the last six weeks two hundred and seventy Christians have been murdered and the perpetrators of the crimes have gone unpunished.

The name of Beethoven has been given to a new street in Berlin. A local journal remarks that this is the first time a musician has been so honored in Prussia's capital, though authors have been in all times memorialized in this way.

In Khiva, when a man owes and won't settle, his suspension is immediately announced by a rope.

The Lambeth, Middlesex, Eng., vestry has commenced prosecuting traders under the Adulteration of Food act, and recently several persons were fined small sums for selling coffee mixed with chicory, without any declaration as to the mixture.

On Saturday, the West Branch drive, containing forty-five millions of logs, was brought safely into the Penobscot boom, at Bangor, Me. The men employed on the drive numbered eighty on coming in. At one time during its progress one hundred and seventy-five men were employed.

According to a table in General Charenton's report concerning the reorganization of the French army, just presented to the National Assembly, the military when the new recruiting law shall be in full execution are set down as follows, the ordinary deductions being made: Active army, 704,714 men; reserve of the active army, 510,294; territorial army, 589,592; and reserve of the territorial army, 625,638 —making a grand total of 2,429,764 men.

A Nashville spring, lately cleansed out, contained among other things, old pocket books, knives, a dirk, three bottles of hair oil, broken oil lamps, old boots, hair pins, and three empty bottles labeled with death's head and cross bones and the word "poison." The water from this spring is said to have proven "very unhealthy" during the recent prevalence of cholera in Nashville.

Improved Form of Boiler.

A new sectional boiler, noticed in the English papers, is believed to possess some important advantages over similar constructions. It is made with the tubes bent into the shape of a W, partially so, the pitch or amount of bend varying with the diameter of circles of holes in the tube-sheet and the height of the boiler, excepting only the center tube, which being four or ten inches in diameter, according to power of boiler, is straight, with flanged ends, riveted in the usual manner to the top and bottom tube sheets. This center tube is supplied with a dropping plug or damper, fluted round the sides. The use of this plug-damper is this: When the fire is lighted, the water being cold in the boiler, it is raised fully to establish a water line, and prevent the condensation of the products of imperfect combustion, in the shape of soot, in the smaller tubes; when the fire is well under way, the plug is allowed to drop on to its seat on the top of the center tube, the series of notches around its edge allowing a certain amount of draught to render the inside surface of the tube useful as heating surface.

The advantages claimed for these spiral tubes over the ordinary straight upright ones, are that they prevent the leaking of the tubes—a constantly recurring trouble in the latter—by allowing them to take form permitting easy expansion and contraction, without inducing undue pressure in the tube sheets; they permit, too the use of convex lower tube sheets, or those crown-ways, thus enabling to prevent the plate from cracking through deposition of silt, etc., they also increase largely the heating surface by having a much larger tube in the same height of boiler. The heating surface is likewise of a more effective location, being made to be thrown on as much as possible, the best of all heating surface, the horizontal tube, except the flue or steam way, or part of tube above the water line, which is straight, and consequently upright, or nearly so.

Remarkable Metallurgical Process.

It is known that the International Metric Commission, which met in Paris in October last, decided that each of the countries represented should be supplied with a standard meter made from iridiated platinum, and that the manufacture of all the bars should take place at the same time and from one melting of the alloy. Before proceeding with this extensive and delicate operation, the French section of the commission, to which the work was intrusted, caused to be made a type meter, in order to test the processes to be employed in forming the standards. M. Deville having succeeded in obtaining the platinum in a perfectly pure state, the fusion and casting of the types were recently consummated in his large day furnaces and four-fifths pounds of platinum were, by the action of the oxy-hydrogen flame, melted in forty-five minutes with two and two-tenths pounds of iridium; the latter is by far the least fusible and hardest of the metals which accompany platinum in its natural state. The ingot was cast in a mould formed from a block of carbonate of lime, the interior surface of which was brought to the state of caustic lime, under the excessive temperature developed therein. By this means all risk of flashing in was avoided. The metal cooled in the mould, retaining its brilliant surface, after which the bar was carefully rolled and finished. The operation, which was a complete success, is to be repeated with the four hundred and forty pounds of alloy necessary to compose all the standards—a metallurgical process, says *Les Mondes*, far exceeding in magnitude anything of a similar nature that has yet been attempted with these unalterable metals.

Mind and Brains.

The brains of idiots have been found quite small—often less than half the ordinary weight, and in some instances less than a fourth. But in a list of crania contained in a recent work by Dr. Flint, one idiot is shown to have had a brain that weighed 54.33 ounces; two others had brains weighing a little more than 48 ounces; the brain of another, of "the lowest degree of intelligence," 46.56, and that of one "below the condition of a brute," 44.3, or less than four ounces below the normal weight of the human brain. The cranial cavity was measured by Morton in 623 instances; the largest, 134 cubic inches, was that of a German; the smallest, that of an Australian, only 56 cubic inches.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. P. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

The Grand Duke Alexis has almost concluded his trip around the world. He was expected to reach Katharinenburg, Siberia, on the 10th inst.

There is a politician in Nova Scotia named Gouge. There are a good many politicians in this country whose names are not Gouge, but that is exactly what they are.

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has arrived in England, where he proposes to make a stay of a few weeks. Mr. Bennett is now eighty-four years old, and is, it is stated, the oldest Premier in the world. He is the only original member of the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce now alive.

Nagle, the informer in the Fenian trials, is said to be lying in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, under the name of Kennedy. He has been shot three times and mortally wounded, by unknown persons.

Frank Walworth says he is fond of all athletic sports, but that base ball is his specialty. It is perhaps a hopeful sign that he doesn't regard the pistol ball as his specialty.

Susan B. Anthony, remarks the Boston *Traveller*, "wants the name of the Pullman cars altered either to Pull-man-*and*-woman or Pull-irrespective-of-sex cars." It is likely that the *Post-Office* is in a fair way to have its ears pulled. Such base untruths as that are the result of pure malice.

An Italian journal, the *Unita Nazionale*, says that the Pope's private fortune appears to be little larger than the temporal dominion that remains to him. His pontificate seems not to have added anything to his worldly wealth. All that he owns is his patrimony and the furniture of his private apartments in the Vatican. The furniture includes a large and very valuable collection of works of art. He has bequeathed nearly everything to the eldest son of his brother, Count Louis Mastai-Ferretti, the Count's child by a princess of the Drago family. Special legacies are left to distant relatives and to favorite servants.

Tommy was as bright as usual on his first night in the country last week. He did not like his pillow over much, and, on feeling it over, announced his verdict that in the country they sold the soft ends of the feathers and retained the quill part for home consumption.

Boston is considerably excited over the rumor that Gilmore—the famous Gilmore, he of the tremendous jubilee—is to depart and hie him to Gotham. He will take his band with him, for ambition is said to be to institute popular concerts, *a la* Julien, but of a higher class of music. He designs to have a mixed programme—some highly artistic works and some pieces more easily appreciated by the multitude.

A Westmoreland (Va.) correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* has seen an authentic copy of an entry of the birth of Washington in the Bible of his mother, in the following words: "George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary his wife, was born ye 11th day of February, 1732, about 10 in the morning, and baptized the 3d of April following. Mr. Whiting and Captain Christopher Brooks, godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, godmother."

A son of Mrs. O'Leary, the lady whose cow once upon a time caused so much trouble in Chicago, is now in jail in that city for stealing old iron.

Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, died in Concord on Sunday evening, after several months' sickness. He was eighty years of age. He leaves a widow and three children.

The Troy *Times* reads a lecture to those who abuse Bret Harte for not being funny all the time: "A fellow must have time to recuperate, no matter how witty he may be; he can't keep on scintillating all the time, without exhausting his fuel."

The following is told of a California girl of twelve years of age, daughter of the Assessor of Lake county: Miss Mollie Allen got permission of her father to amuse herself by firing at a target. So she got Allen's small telescope rifle—which is but about twenty-four inches long—had a target put up for her at a distance of eighty yards, and commenced her first regular practice. The bullet cut a piece of white card about the size of a silver dollar. Miss Allen fired ten consecutive shots, every one of which hit the bull's eye. As a measure of Charley Souderbek, the shots made a 5¾ inch string."

Right Rev. Christopher Rush, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died in New York city, July 16th, was born a slave in Cravens county, N. C., 1777. He came to New York in 1798, and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1808. He was licensed to preach in 1815, and, passing through the different grades of the ministry, was ordained Bishop in 1836. He was prominent in bringing about the separation of the colored branch of the M. E. Church from the white, and the body now numbers 160,000 members, against 100 at the time of the separation.

As a specimen of the Shah's wit this story is told by a correspondent: One day he was looking at a picture of a donkey, and asked the price. "Two hundred guineas," was the reply. "Surely," observed the Imperial wag, "that is very dear for a picture of an animal which can be bought alive for a pound." "But, then," suggested a daring diplomatist, "the painted donkey is cheap to feed." After scarcely an instant's reflection, he exclaimed, "Ah! but then you must see it run, you know." The pictures which he bought at the international exhibition are most of them poor trash, of the tea tray order.

A correspondent writes: "Our foremost bankers, merchants and traders are children of the dark-eyed daughters of Judah. Read the history of England and of every nation in the continent. Rothschild has more power than Bismarck or the Czar of all the Russias. The Hebrews of Europe furnish more money to develop the resources of our country than any other race. There are fewer paupers to be found among the Hebrews than among any other race. No Israelite need be ashamed of his race so long as the devoted attachment to their mothers and fathers that the Hebrews have."

Dr. Edward Warren, late professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and well known as the chief medical expert in the great Wharton poisoning case, has been selected by the Khedvie of Egypt for the distinguished position of surgeon to the staff of his army, with the rank of colonel and the privilege of attending to private and surgery in the city of Cairo. Dr. Warren has arrived at Cairo, and has taken possession of his official quarters. The "lawyers' mistakes sometimes hang six feet in the air," will not soon be forgotten.

Walt Whitman is quite ill yet, and is stopping temporarily at Camden, N. J., on his way, when strong enough, to the Long Island or Jersey seashore. His trouble, an obstinate paralysis, the result of former malarial fever, contracted during the war in army hospitals, has been increased recently by depression from the death of his mother, to whom he was unusually attached. It is said he himself has no fear of recovery, and the physicians, though not so sanguine, count on his strong constitution to get bring him round. Whitman is now fifty-four years old. He has been sick several months and is able to go out and around a little.

In our foreign items the other day the destruction by fire of the Jewish synagogue of Bordeaux, France, was announced. His eminence, Cardinal Donnet, on the same day sent his Vicar General, the Abbe Soulerean, to the Grand Rabbi to express his great concern for the disaster which had befallen the Jewish community of Bordeaux, and to assure him of his readiness to assist, in case there should be any necessity of pecuniary aid, in the movement to re erect the building. The Rabbi expressed his deep gratitude to the envoy for the kind attention of such a proceeding on the part of a Catholic cardinal. The President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Israelites was profoundly moved by the marks of sympathy which proceeded from such high authorities, and it was with tears in his eyes that he thanked the envoy for the religious heads of the Catholic and Protestant Churches.

H. T. Heimbold turns up in Paris as the owner of a palatial residence in the Champs Elysees. On the Fourth he celebrated the anniversary of his naturalization in France by issuing cards of invitation to Americans in Paris to celebrate at the palatial residence, in which he said: "H. T. Heimbold trusts that in issuing the above invitation that it will meet with a favorable response from his fellow-countrymen. Heimbold in the now regrets the ladies were not included. He is simply desirous of enjoying one Fourth of July in Paris—one day never to be effaced from the memory of the most humble of his countrymen. All such will receive a welcome upon this occasion. He hopes that before life becomes extinct he will be able to receive his friends several times on the anniversaries of this eventful day; and should he live to the age of '76' he hopes each of such will bear in mind that in imperial days of the past, and be able to invite the whole world." It would appear, therefore, that this distinguished man has recovered from his insanity and has ceased to suffer from his delusion that the American publishers; but it is to be doubted if he has yet risen superior to his chronic difficulty generally designated as bad grammar.

The Toronto *Globe* announces the decease at Coburg, on Friday, in the twenty-second year of her age, of Mrs. Reynar, wife of Mr. J. H. Reynar, and daughter of Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon.

The Hon. Henry Villers Stuart, the new member of Parliament from Waterford, Ireland, was formerly an Episcopalian minister. He is the only reverend, not a dissenter, who has been in Parliament since Horne Tooke. His predecessor, Mr. de la Poer, renounced politics for the Catholic Church. He has forsaken the clerical for a political career.

General Butler has now given a corner lot in Gloucester, Mass., for the erection of a Methodist parsonage.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Ninemire and Four-fifths pounds of platinum were, by the action Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by persistent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of a midsummer sun, resort to genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

DRY GOODS.

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Great Slaughter

Of $50,000 Worth of Damaged

DRY GOODS,

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A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

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172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1873.

The market continues easy for short time loans, as is characteristic of all the money centers, owing to the fact that no call loans are made here, rates do not drop as low as where there is an active demand for money to carry stocks. In the East the bankers can and do loan out every dollar of their money on call loans, knowing that they can get it back whenever asked for, while here the bankers must, on account of safety, keep up their usual reserve at all times, as they never borrow from one another. Could the system of call loans once be established it would immediately release from two to five millions of dollars now held in the hands of private banks and bankers in shape of reserve, and which practically is of no use to the business community at all.

—There is a generally flat condition of things in the stock market, gold being quiet but strong, while stocks still feel the effect of the corner in Erie kept up by the German bankers, although the Vanderbilt specialties are stronger and higher. Governments are strong, and the registered issues seem more in demand for investment purposes.

This Erie corner seems to be a home fight among the German bankers. Of late there has been a disposition to sell Erie both here and in London, and a great deal having been sold here to and from London—those selling having the reputation of acting for the Bischoffsheim party. Instead of selling on seller's option they have sold for cash, and trusted to borrowing from day to day, thereby placing themselves at the mercy of their German brothers, who hold the bulk of the Erie stock in the home market, and who in the face of a borrowing demand for more stock than there really is in the market can make their own terms both for use and sale of stock. As high as 1 per cent. a day has been paid for use. The corner can and probably will be kept up until the steamers bringing the Erie stock arrive.

The Northwest pool are reported about to commence an active bull movement. They have in their favor the largest increasing earnings of the road, and the fact that Jay Gould no longer has it in his power to shower them with stock at the advance.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		119¼
1862		117
1864		117¾
1865		119¼
1865, new		117¾
1867		119
1868		118½
10-40s		115¾
New 5s		115¾
Gold		115¾
Currency 6s		114½
Tennessees, old		80¾
Tennessees, new		80¾
South Carolinas, July		14¾
North Carolinas, old		27
North Carolinas, new		15
Missouris		93¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	119¼
United States 10-40s	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118½
Currency Sixes	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 23, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116⅛	116	116	116	115⅞
Gold Exchange					
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾	90⅝		
Quick-Silver					
Pacific Mail	36¾	37¼	37⅜	37¼	36⅞
Adams Express				94	
Wells, Fargo Express					
American Express			62¾		
United States Express			67		
New York Central	104	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛	
Erie	69¾	69¾		69¾	69⅛
Michigan Central				94	
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	107⅝			108	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¾			92¾	
Chicago and N. W.	69⅞	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼
Chicago and N. W. pref.					
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛
St. Paul	31¾			31¾	
St. Paul pref	73¾	73		73¾	
Wabash	71⅝	72	72¼	72⅛	71⅞
Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne				97¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜	40¼
Union Pacific			28⅛	28⅛	
Chicago and Alton		108⅜		109	
Chicago and Alton pref					
Boston, Hart. and Erie		2¾			
Panama		125		126½	
New Jersey Central		93¾			
Terre Haute & C.		22¾		22¾	22¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph		29¾			
Lake Shore					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¾	Pennsylv'a receipts	54¾
Reading	55¾	Pittsburgh R.	74
United Companies	121	A. V. R.R. 7 30s	93
Oil Creek	38½	Central Transport'n	41¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Empire Transport'n	56
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—What shall we say? The best thing we can do is to say that there is a stronger tone in the market, and that the "signs of the times" all point to a renewed activity in the markets ere many days.

So uniform and unchanged are the rulings of the market that we have little or nothing to say.

There is still a fair demand for the various brands of flour, and Western and city sell readily at quotations.

Wheat, oats and corn are in light receipt, and prices are firm, though not quotably higher.

In the grocery line coffees and sugars are active and prices tending upward.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,695	7,725	13,420
Apples, bbls	373	631	904
Cheese, lbs	1,004	1,130	2,134
Corn, shs	4,800	2,600	6,904
Wheat, shs	680	1,444	2,124
Barley, shs	126	....	803
Rye, shs	803	....	803
Oats, shs	9,201	12,433	21,634
Butter, pkgs	201	234	434
Bacon, pieces	4,115	8,115	8,115
Bacon, lcs	1,162	702	1,864

The following are the rulings of the markets the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $3 00@4 00 ₰ bbl, as to quality, but one 200 cent lot sold at $5 bbl.

ASHES—Common soda at 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4¼c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—$ ₰ bbl; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₰ bbl; Base English ale, kilderkins, $5 quarter casks, $3 50; half casks, $2 75; bbls, 6s gals, $6 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 40@50c, ₰ gallon as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales as follows: ₰ lb cans, ₰ doz, $1 80; ½ lb cans $1; 1 lb cans $5 00; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₰ lb, 40c.

BUTTER—No change in prices. The supply of choice is short of the demand. Receipts 24 packages. We quote prime to choice at 18@20c ₰ pound.

BRESWAX—We are reported sales at 37½@38c ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—We continue to quote fair at 5½@6c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BRAN—Sales at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel for prime white bran.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, pieces, 5,163; tierces, 187. Market are selling, with sales as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 12½c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9½c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½c; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c.

CHEESE—Receipts 339 pkgs. No change in prices, with a firm market reported. Sales of Factory at 11¾@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; Dairy 9@9c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₰ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBOLIC OIL—Crude f. o. b. on cars at 14½@15c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₰ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, sliced 7@8c; halved 6@7c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10 @12c. Pitted cherries 15@20c. Currants 6@7 lb.

CANDLES—Star 12½c; adamantine 11½@12c; patent 11½c; sperm 45c; paraffine 18@20c; German 12½c.

CANDIES—Stick 12½c; mixed 11½c; French 20c; cream 14c; lozenges 14c; gums 14c; chocolate drops 14c; chocolate creams 18c; burnt almonds 18c; cream almonds 18c; cream bonbons 18c; fruit drops 14c; rock candy 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures, of the market for canned goods, pickles and fancy groceries in this market: 2 lbs blackberries, ₰ doz, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs green gages, $3 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2; 3 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2 lbs California pears, $2; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 50; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 75; 2 lbs raspberries, $2 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3; 2 lbs string beans, $2; 2 lbs corn, per doz, $2 25; 2 lbs sugar corn, ₰ doz, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 35; 2½ lbs pumpkins, $2 25; 2½ lbs squash, $2 25; 2 lbs okra, $3 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs spiced salmon, $7; 1 lb Columbia salmon, $2 75; 2 lbs lobster, $3 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 20; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3 75; tomato catsup, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $2; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $1 50.

Mustard.—Imitation French mustard, ₰ doz., $1 00; genuine French mustard, ₰ doz, $3; Coleman's ½ D. S., $2 50; Coleman's ¼ D. S., $1 25; Coleman's 1 oz. do, $7 50; 4 and 6 ℔ cans, ₰ lb, 42c; 10 lb cans, 40c; 18 ℔ tins, $4 25@5.

Pickles.—Half barrels Boston mixed, $7 50; half barrels, 600 medium, $8 50; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10 00; pints, plain or mixed, ₰ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 65; gallons, plain, $5 00; Hexagon 1 gallons, mixed, $6 00; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English piccalili, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mollassi pickles, pints, $4 50.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,583 bbls. The market continues active, though prices are unchanged. It would seem that some dealers holding large stocks will make room for the new wheat flour which will shortly come into the market. We quote as follows: Western brands $2 25, $3 50, $3 25, $7 75, $7 50 ₰ bbl. The city mill rates are unchanged at $8 50@8 90@9 00 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of corn, and oats during the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Oats sacks ..... 2,910 | Corn sacks 510

We have nothing new with regard to the grain market, which rules quotably and unchanged. We quote Red winter wheat at 97@98c, as to quality. The oat market is not quotably higher, prices ranging from 43@44c for mixed, and 45@46c for white. Shelled corn, 56@57c; ear corn, 54@55c. Barley nominal, in elevator. No inquiry for rye. We continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at 75@80c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Prices are still maintained, from $24@28 per ton. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20 to 20 for new, and $16@18 for old.

ONIONS—The demand is rather better, but prices remain unchanged; $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HORS—Market firm at 55@60c for 1872.

LARD OIL—There is a more active demand, with sales extra No. 1 at 75c; No. 2, 65@65c ₰ gallon.

MILL FEED—We quote: Middlings at $1 50 ₰ 100 lbs; seconds, $1 20@1 35 do; shorts 85c do; chopped corn and oats $1 25 do; chopped corn $1 40.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens by the coop a 60@75c per pair.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue to increase, and, as might be expected, prices are weak and drooping; $4@2 50 per bbl.—some dealers still quoted at $6.

PEANUTS—Per lb 5@5½c; ₰ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¼@4¾c ₰ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

TALLOW—3½@3¾c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@94c ₰ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 30; three hoop do $2 75; No. 3 tubs $2; No. 2 do $10; No. 1 do $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $3 75; do ACME $5 75.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-iron for the week ending Saturday, July 19, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.
A. and P. R. W. St. Louis	170	220	....	....
A. and P. R. W. Carondelet	1,060	20	....	....
St. L. and I. M. R. W	6,620	368	....	....
R., R. I. and St. L. R. R	....	....	....	280
C. and A. R. W	....	....	....	280
St. L., V., T. H. and I. R. W	....	....	1,070	220
St. L. H. and R. W	....	....	220	30
O. and M. R. W	....	....	60	10
St. L., B. and S. Ill's R. W	....	....	....	20
Total for the week	8,450	608	1,350	600
Week previous	Carondelet, 1,060	20	....	....
	9,510	628	1,350	600

The A. and P. R. W. also brought 130 tons of lead and 200 tons zinc ore. The latter to Carondelet.—*St. Louis Republican, 22d.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—Dealers report the market unchanged as relates to prices or demands, although it seems evident that prices have touched bottom. Should this prove to be the situation we may soon look for a renewal of the oil trade.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note here. Holders are offering to sell at 5¾c ₰ gallon. Parker's—We are reported sales of 10,000 bbls, as follows: 5,000 bbls at $1 58; 3,000 bbls at $1 57½, and 2,000 bbls at $1 90, chiefly at the latter figure.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market unhanged, with offers to sell standard brands at 14½c.

OIL BARRELS

firm, with sales of cigs at $2 25, and country at $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Petroleum says: The market was a little more active, closing on upper road firm at 19½c. At Parker's there was an advance of 5c and a still further advance is expected. Market closed firm. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 99
2,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 95½
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 95
2,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 95½
500 bbls upper road, seller July..... 1 95
5,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 88
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 87½
2,000 bbls Parker, spot..... 1 90

NEW YORK, July 23, closing 22.—Crude in bulk quiet at 7½c; refined nasetta's, weak and dull at 17¾c. Cases offering at 23c. Philadelphia delivery dull; sales 500 bbls refined, September, 18c; 700 do, private terms.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 95.

TIDIOUTE, July 23.—Market a little firmer; sales at $1 80.

HORSEVILLE, July 23.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 90@1 95.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market nominal, quiet and steady at $1 92½.

PARKER'S, July 23.—Market $1 87a1 90; quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market dull; S. W., 36½; crude, 7½c; cases, 22½c; sales 5,000 bbls September 18c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TIDIOUTE, July 23.—Market very quiet at $1 80.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market very quiet at $1 90a1 92½.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Market very quiet at $1 95a2 00.

PARKER'S, July 23.—Market quiet and firm at $1 85 at $1 90.

FOXBURG, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 80a1 85.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O W.	463
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O W.	228
H McKelvey	Vesta O W.	299
O J Greer	Standard O W	154
Lockhart & Frew	Standard O W	775
H McKelvey	Star O W	299
Jos Bushnell	Model O W	628
Parker, T & Co	Liberty O W	148
N W Stevenson	Fairview O W	465
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	229
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	467
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	512
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	403
Tack & M	Citizens O W	845
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	470
B S Duncan	American O W	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls
Vesta O W	771	Standard O W	927
Star O W	399	Model O W	628
Liberty O W	148	Fairview O W	465
Eagle O W	229	Commercial O W	467
Crystal O W	512	Cosmos O W	403
Citizens O W	1,315	American O W	314
Total			6,377

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 23, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,512
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Phila	371
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	74
P Weisenberger	Warden, r & Co, Phila	300
Warden & Co	Warden, r & Co, Phila	253
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	260
L Irwin & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	312
Total		3,608

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Tuesday, July 22	2,106	2,105	4,800	....	....
Wednesday, July 23, till noon, nothing on Y'd'm'ts books.					

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Tuesday, July 22	1,358	1,358	5,000	....	....

Cattle.

The run of cattle so far has been fair, but of a rather common quality. The attendance of buyers good, and sales, though not so quick as last week, are made at about the same prices. The demand is fair, but buyers are very particular at the prices, which causes a slow market. From appearances and the feeling, we think all the stock offered will change hands, and that trade until the close will be active and firm. Following are the rates at which sales are being made.

Extra 1,400 ℔ steers $6 50; extra 1,300 ℔ steers $6 25 to $6 40; prime 1,200 ℔ steers $5 75 to $6 25; fair to prime steers $5 25 to $5 50; common 1,000 ℔ steers $4 25 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair. The market rule moderately active at prices $5 off from last week. Trade is not very heavy, but the demand is about with the supply, hence a tolerably firm feeling rules. However, a heavy run would cause lower prices. Following are the current prices:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 50; prime Philadelphia, $5 30 to $5 45; prime light hogs, $5 15 to $5 25; roughs, $5.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep fair. The attendance of buyers is good and sales are being made at about last week's prices. So far most of the sheep sold have been for the Philadelphia trade, New York taking but few. Hedges, Huff & Co. made the following sales to-day: 1,040 sheep, average 77 lbs, at $4 40; 177 prime, fine wool, averaging 100 lbs, at $5 60; 206 head, 77 lbs weight, at $4 40; 216 head, 77 lbs, at $4 70. Following are about the figures at which the different grades are selling:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 35; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 15; common $4 00 to $4 50.

Wool Sales in Beaver County.

The Beaver *Argus* of the 23d says: The wool business in Beaver county has been quite lively of late at the present time. Buyers are a little cautious, and sellers are holding on for better figures. Messrs. Orr & Cooper have purchased, thus far, about 25,000 pounds. Besides these gentlemen, we hear of but one other firm in the county who are buying wool this season, viz: Messrs. Patton & Calvert, of New Sheffield. As a general rule from forty-two to forty-five cents make a swap for a pound of "sheep's clothing."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 23, 1873.

GRAIN—Wheat active: No 1 spring $1 30; No 2 do, $1 20; No 3 do, $1 09@1 09¾. Corn dull at 36¾c Oats quiet and lower at 27¾c. Rye dull at 60c. Barley dull at 65a70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15 12½. Lard dull at 8c. Bulkmeats—Demand good at 7¼@9¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91¾c bid, 92c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton in limited demand. Flour dull and heavy; common to good, ₰ 3m, $5; good to choice, $6 30a7 25; extra Ohio, $6 25a7 50. Whisky firm at 94c. Wheat steady; No 2 red and 1 Milwaukee winter, $1 48¾. Corn heavy; steamer western mixed, 54a56c; sail do, 57a59c. Rye steady at 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Oats heavy; white, 46a51c; black, 41a42c. Wool steady; extra Michigan, 46a47c. Hay dull. Lumber quiet at 28a30c. Coffee strong at 18a19¾c. Crude Petroleum 7¾c; refined 17¾c. Pork firm; new mess $17 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 9c. Lard firmer at 9¾c. Butter steady at 12a23c. Cheese steady at 11¾a12½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle.—Receipts to day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 612 head; total for the week 3,150 head. Market moderately active; yesterday's prices all grades, with a shade weaker feeling on common stock. About 1,250 head disposed of. Sales reported as follows: California, 28, at $2 75a6 87½; Ohio steers, 1,084at,2,824 lbs, $5 25a6 25; 20 Ohio cows, and heifers, 767 lbs, $2 25a3 87½; 280 Indiana steers, 1,013at,330 lbs, $5 25a6 25; 199 Missouri steers, 1,041at,436 lbs, $5 60a6 65; 93 Missouri cows, 969at,918 lbs, $4 00; 22 Missouri heifers, 866 lbs, $4 50; 181 Kentucky steers, 1,279at,430 lbs, $5 50a6 50; 18 Michigan steers, 863 lbs, $4 60; 23 Michigan stockers, 1,091 lbs, $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day including eight cars reported to arrive, 5,300 head; total for the week 14,200 head. Market active at 5c off on Canada lambs from last week's closing prices. Sales of 1,474 Canada lambs, 79¾at 71 lbs, $7a8 15; 356 Canada sheep, 62a3at 85 lbs, $4 25a5 75; 222 Canada sheep, 75 lbs, $4 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 900 head; total for the week 16,900 head. Market slow for want of stock. Only 4 or 5 loads in pens. Prices advanced 20c per cwt. Sales 1,200 Illinois hogs, 192 at 7 lbs, $4 25a4 35.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Business continues to improve with commission houses, but the jobbing trade rules quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady at unchanged prices, with a good package demand for brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels. Dark mineral prints are selling more freely by agents. Fancy cassimeres and overcoatings in fair request. Repellants are moving more freely. Foreign goods show some improvement in first hands, but jobbers are very quiet. Hosiery is improving.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 23.—Wool steady and firm at recent prices. New fleece arrives freely, and there is now a fine assortment to select from. Sales ranged from 45 to 50c, with good lines. Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fronts at 47 to 50c; pulled steady and firm at 40 to 50c for superfine and extra; very choice superfine 52 to 55c; combing and delaine fleeces in demand at 50a52½c for delaine, and 52c and upwards for combing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 red, $1 40; No 2 do, $1 35. Corn, oats and barley dull but unchanged. Eggs easier at 14c. Pork quiet at $16 00. Bulk meats firm at 7¾@9½c. Bacon in demand and firm at 9¾ a10½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 winter, Wabash $1 35; No 2 red, $1 45. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 43¾c; low do 43¼c. Oats a shade higher; No 1, 40¼c; No 2, 32¾a32¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour dull; superfine $4 50a5 25. Wheat dull; western red $1 30. Corn dull at 57c. Oats quiet at 44a45c. Rye dull at 62c. Pork and butter unchanged. Lard quiet at 8¾a9c. Whisky nominal at 95c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull at 15¼a16c. Flour steady at $6 50a7 00. Corn scarce at 65c. Oats 52½c. Lard steady at 9¾c. Bacon firm; clear sides 9¾a10¼c. Peanuts $1 10a1 25. Whisky active at 96c.

Memp is Market.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Cotton dull at 16¼a16¾c. Flour—Demand good at $5 00a5 50. Corn firm at 60a62c. Oats dull and lower at 45c. Bran quiet at $15. Pork, lard and bacon quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour steady at $5 00a6 70. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee spring, 97¾c; No 2, 91¼c. Corn dull at 35½c. Oats dull and lower at 28c. Rye dull; No 1, 60c. Barley firm; No 2, 80c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour, wheat, oats and rye unchanged. Corn higher at 60¾a62c. Lard dull at 9c. Whisky steady at 92½a93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1 55; No 2 do $1 37a1 40. Corn steady. Oats lower at 36a38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy early at 3a4 per cent., afterwards more active at 4¾a5 per cent., with the bulk of business at 4 per cent., closing at 3a4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¼a109¾ for sixty days, and 110a110¼ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 116¼ to 115¾. Loans 4a1 per cent. to flat. Clearings $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements $265,000. Customs receipts $322,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and closed strong.

U. S. coup. '81	119¾	5-20s '67	119
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	117¾	New 5s	115¾
5-20s '65	119¾	10-40s	115¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	80¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	80¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	48		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks dull, and fluctuations confined to narrower limits than yesterday. Early dealing developed increased strength, and prices advanced ¼a1 per cent. The improved feeling continued up to second call, but afterwards there was some weakness in the general list, and prices gradually declined. The market closing at ¼a¾ per cent. below the best point of the day. The Vanderbilt stocks were the firmest in the general market. The Erie corner was not renewed, and the greatest difference between cash and regular stock was ½ per cent., with most of the new loans for the Erie transfer office today. Transferred 4,600 shares, which came by the Russia. The usual number of reports were circulated about Erie, but no new facts developed. Closed:

Pacific Mail	36½	Panama	124½
W. U. Tel. Co	90¾	Quicksilver	37
Quicksilver pref	54	Adams Express	94
Wells, Fargo & Co	72	American Ex. Co	62¾
U. S. Express Co	72¼	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	36½	Do preferred	110
N. Y. Central	104	Ohio and Mississippi	39¾
Erie	69¾	C., C. and C	88
Erie preferred	91¾	Hurlington & Quincy	99
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	93¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	124½
Michigan Central	93¾	Illinois Central	106
R., Ft. W. & C	88¾	Union Pacific	27¾
Northwest common	39¾	Central Pacific	104½
Do preferred	82	Union	98
Rock Island	110¾	Del. L. & W	100¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Hartford & Erie	23½
St. Paul	31¾	Bankers' Bills	109¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	July 23.....Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 23.....Hamburg.
Lapland	July 23.....Bristol.
Anglia	July 23.....Glasgow.
Manhattan	July 23.....Liverpool.
Frisia	July 24.....Hamburg.
Etruria	July 26.....Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 26.....France.
Canada	July 26.....Liverpool.
Australia	July 26.....Glasgow.
Columbia	July 30.....Glasgow.
Montana	July 30.....Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 30.....Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 23, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at six P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 23, 1873.

River stationary, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 91 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 23, 1873.

Clear and warm. River six feet three inches and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M.

M.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Thirty inches on Harpeth shoals and river falling slowly.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 23.—Clear and warm; mercury 70 to 84. River has risen six inches. Port—Kentucky, Eddyville, Cumberland; Steele Gilbert, Down—Mary Ament, Grey Eagle and Idlewild, with light trips.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Clear and pleasant. River falling rapidly. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Dick Fisher, Shreveport, Red river; Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville; Lioness and barges, Ohio river.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Gertevia	Phillips	Gertevia.	
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mollie Rag

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

WAR MEASURES—EXTRAORDINARY TAXES.

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large majority of the Cortes, was held last evening at the War Office to discuss the measures necessary to secure the overthrow of the insurrection parties in the country.

The Cortes has approved the bill providing for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal popultation.

A minority of the Cortes has issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the government.

COUNCIL OF GENERALS—RESERVES CALLED OUT.

President Salmeron held a council of Generals today. He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves. The civil governments of Seville and Alnacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates. General Martinez has superseded General Valevale as Captain General of Valencia.

The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column which marched out of Seville to Sary to effect a declaration of independence.

As the insurgent iron clad Vittoria was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate, which was lying in the harbor, got up steam and followed her out; by orders received from the German Legation at Madrid.

BARCELONA, July 22.—The remains of General Cabanetz, who was killed in an engagement near Ripoll between the republicans and Carlists, will be brought to this city. Fearful disturbances in consequence of the issue of the proclamation of Independence, many respectable inhabitants are leaving the city. A Colonel of the civil guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

THIRTY THOUSAND CARLISTS IN ARMS.

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlists claim that their effective force in Spain now numbers 30,000 men. They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requito.

France.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE THE CARLISTS, BUT DOES NOT.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

PARIS, July 23.—A proposition for the recognition of the Carlists has been more than once discussed in the French Cabinet. The Duke de Broglie favors treating with the government of Don Carlos as the only power capable of performing the functions of government in Spain. President MacMahon is willing to accept the Duke's proposition, even if he were not himself compromised by his promise to the friends of Don Carlos, but other members of the Ministry apprehend that such a course would greatly excite France and Europe, arousing counteralliance and recognize monarchical tendencies as right. The Carlists, however, are confident of early recognition, and are encouraged by such recent successes everywhere, the general disorganization in Spain of every power that could have opposed them, and the despondency and hopelessness that seem to have seized the Republicans. The Spanish government requested permission of the French authorities to take war material to Puycerda from Port Vendres by way of French territory, thus tacitly admitting their incapacity to supply that place by the route through Spain on account of the Carlists. France refuses permission and Puycerda is therefore probably fall.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVING THE TERRITORY.

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town of Meziers, capital of the Department of Ardennes, and the town of Charleville, on the opposite side of the river Meuze, were vacuated last night by the German forces which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of Gen. Manteuffel remains at Nancy for a short time. After its departure from that city the Verdun district will be the only French territory occupied by German troops.

INSULTERS OF THE ASSEMBLY TO BE PROSECUTED.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Assembly this afternoon, after a most excited discussion and tumultuous debate a bill empowering the permanent committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute the insulters of the Assembly. M. Ernani, in the course of a vigorous speech, denounced the outbreaks against daughters of license and declared that tranquil republics were sure to beget Cæsars.

Austria.

EMPEROR GOING TO RUSSIA.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburg in the autumn. The visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

Italy.

CONSISTORY FOR THE NOMINATION OF BISHOPS.

ROME, July 23.—A consistory will be held next Friday for the nomination of Bishops. The Cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Czar of Russia's visit to Rome in this city. The commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here today.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 23.—The weather continues very hot. At 12:30 this afternoon the thermometer stood at 85.

A severe thunder storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Leicestershire yesterday, damaging the crops and killing several persons.

The officers of the United States steamer Congress, which arrived in Cork on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 94; 5-20s, 1867, 91; 5-20s, 1868, 91; 10-40s, 90¾; Erie, 46¾. Rate of money at stock exchange on government securities, 1 per cent, below the bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £300,000. Imports unknown.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—5-20s, 72, 96⅝.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 56 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅜; New Orleans 9½; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. American 8,000 bales. July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 9¾d, breadstuffs quiet. All articles quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

THE CHOLERA.

Panic at Mt. Vernon Subsided—One Death at Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 23.—Two deaths from cholera are reported by the *Journal's* specials at Carmi, Illinois. The remainder of the panic has subsiding near Princeton by the *Journal* correspondent. The *Journal's* Mt. Vernon reporter says that the panic is over at that place. Two deaths were reported to-day but no new cases. The stores are all opened and business resumed, and a more cheerful state of affairs prevails.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 23.—A man named Charles Brooks died this afternoon of cholera. Wm. P. Wilson, an old resident of this city, is very low with the same disease.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Only one death from cholera reported at the Health office to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Newport, Ky., has had eighteen deaths from cholera within three days.

The Lord Gordon Kidnapping Affair—The Prisoners Held for Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23.—The following special was received by the *Tribune* to-day:

FT. GARRY, July 22.—The examination in the Gordon kidnapping case is at last ended, and the most voluminous and persistent mockery of justice known to history has been brought to a close for the present. The result, as the public knew, is the commitment of all the prisoners, Fletcher, Merriam, Beatty, Parisy and Keegahn, who have been in custody some time. The indignation excited among the friends of the prisoners and those citizens here who desired to see simple justice done in the case by the summary, if not adjudgment, convened at ten o'clock to-day to hear the decision of Judge Belcourt. In order that the dignity of the British ermine might be fully sustained the Judge and Attorney General delayed the proceedings.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The *Tribune's* St. Paul special to-night says that the Manitoba Court has decided to hold for trial Fletcher, Merriam, Ray and the other prisoners charged with kidnapping Lord Gordon, but has not yet decided whether or not to accept bail for their appearance. At last advices the question is being argued.

Suits to Recover United States Taxes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company have entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas of this county against General Walnut, United States Collector, to recover over $57,000, the amount of United States tax claimed to have been assessed against the Company erroneously by the government. The Columbus and Hock ng Valley Railroad have entered a similar suit, claiming over $5,000.

A Water spout.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* says: Perhaps few of our citizens know how near we came to a calamity just below the mouth of the Fox river on the morning of the 4th, by a waterspout in the middle of the river, one that occurred on Green Lake, in this State. On the morning of the 4th a party, consisting of the family of Captain Gaynord, Messrs. Spencer and Eghime, of this city, and George Wright of Fort Howard, and their families, two little Le Clair girls, and Mary Thomas of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Sampson, of Fort Howard, left here on L. Van Dycke's steam yacht Julius for a sail on the bay. The weather had been threatening all the morning, and the party deemed it best to make for Cook's dock, Bay Settlement, for shelter. When about a mile from that dock, and about the same distance from the Bay Settlement, they were struck by a tremendous squall from the west, and put about, standing into the face of the gale for safety. At about the same time they observed a water spout about three fourths of a mile to the westward, and apparently coming right down upon them. If seemed to have started a mile or so north of the craft. It was in the form of a funnel, the small end sweeping along the surface of the water, whirling rapidly, and at the point of contact lashing the water into foam as white as the drifting snow, while the principal mass was black. The stem of it seemed to be a few feet in diameter, spreading out to large dimensions at the top, and the whole appeared to be 300 or 400 feet high. Just before reaching the terror-stricken crew in the boat the stem seemed to separate from the water below, and the mass passed toward the east a quarter 400 or 500 feet from the boat, wetting the passengers with the spray as it passed. It was a narrow escape for the whole party from a sudden and fearful death.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—River fifteen feet and falling. Arrived—Phil Sheridan. Left—Mollie. Departed—Charmer, Evansville. Clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—River rising very slowly, with scant seven feet in the canal, and five feet in the Indian chute. Weather hot. Thermometer at 4 P. M., 89. Arrived—Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Grey Hound and barges, Cairo; Dr. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Blue Wing, Kentucky river; J. D. Parker, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 23.—Arrived—Robert Pitchpin; Capital City, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville. River has fallen eight inches. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 23.—Arrived—Johnston, Keokuk; Quincy, Illinois river; Bostona, Pittsburgh; Lackawanna; Alice, Missouri river; John Gilpatin, Vicksburg; Alice, Missouri river; John Gilmore, Ohio river; Mitchell, St. Paul; Bertram, Cincinnati; Fleming, Cincinnati. Departed—Johnston, Keokuk; Josie, Peoria; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; Dubuque, St. Paul; Gilmore and tow, Wheeling. River falling. Clear and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 22.—The river continues falling, with three feet in the channel. Clear and warm; thermometer 87.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 23.—No boats up or down. Clear and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—No arrivals. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Weather cloudy; thermometer 89.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts 3,391 head. Market dull and a shade lower; sales of good to prime native steers at $5 25@5 90; choice $5; and a small bunch of extra, averaging 1,462 lbs, at $6 50; a lot of 1,229 lbs Texans through $5 50; stockers $3 60@4 10; shipments 1,544 head. Hogs—Receipts 15,467 head. Market dull, lower, and no sale except for best grades, for which prices ranged at $4 70@4 95; closing weak and many unsold; shipments 8,573 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,506 head. Market active and higher, with sales of fair to choice at $4@5 25.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The lumber market was fairly active, but for strips and boards easy, while joists and scantling were firm at former prices. Receipts and sales light.

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

A Curious Chapter of Mendicity.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* compiles, partly from M. Maxime Du Camp's new book, and partly from other sources, an interesting article on the beggars of Paris from which we take the following paragraphs:

"Sometimes mendicity was treated with a high hand, as in the days of Louis XIV., when there were forty thousand beggars in the capital, who recognized neither law nor justice. Suddenly this unruly multitude was warned from the pulpit that they would no longer be tolerated, and that they must either enter certain asylums thrown open to them, or vanish. 'Archers of the Hospital' were ordered to arrest offenders, and for a short time Paris was freed. In the next reign numbers of mendicants were sent to the French possessions in America, and persons found begging were marked with a red hot iron on the left arm and sent to the galley. Under Louis XIV. foreign beggars were expelled, country beggars were sent home to the place of their birth, and Parisian beggars were treated in a way which does honor to the government of that day.

"On the 11th of June, 1790, M. de Necker informed the Assembly that the King had established charitable workshops in Paris for twelve thousand persons, independently of the workmen he set to make the Burgundy canal; a couple of convents, too, were transformed into workshops, and in fact Louis XVI. tried the plan in 1790 to which Louis Blanc resorted in 1848, with the exception that the King found labor for the poor, while the great socialist champion gave three francs a day to all who professed to want work and who did—nothing. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, who reported on this subject, cried in the Assembly, 'If the mendicant says, let me live, society answers, give me your work.'

"The Convention was at first liberal toward the beggars: It voted 1,200,000 francs towards the various asylums, but in Brumaire, year II., it was ordered that they should be transported to Madagascar, where the French colony was the wretchedest of all colonies, a colony where the youths received primary instruction, and learned various trades, turned out a useful race. In general, the Infidels sent into the country are adopted, and, when such a thing was possible, it frequently happened that a transported man was paid for them to exempt them from military service."

PENN'S COTTAGE.

Its History and Present Appearance—A Crumbling Relic of the Past As-ident Blocks of Warehouses—The Home of the Great Quaker Turned into a Beer Saloon.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Passing down Chestnut street to a point just above Front, the pedestrian reaches Letitia street, which is nearly built up with cotton and wool warehouses, and is a prefect maze of commerce during the week, but on Sunday it is perfectly still in every part except one little spot on the west side, where stands one of the oldest structures on the continent—the manor house of William Penn, built expressly for him and to his order, most of the material having been brought from England. The old house is now almost ready to crumble with age, but, with proper care and some under-pinning and shoring up, could be preserved for several centuries to come. It has been entirely neglected for many years, and is at present occupied as a beer saloon and low-priced boarding house. It is called the "William Penn Hotel," and the garden in front is surrounded by a high fence, which would do as well for Oliver Cromwell. Our reporter entered and asked permission to see the house, and the thing was in such confusion that very little of the ancient walls and fittings could be identified. In the back part of the house is a room in which the Indian gamins; some playing, and others, exhausted, were sleeping on benches, utterly regardless of the relics and filth. Along the area or side-yard great heaps of rubbish were piled up, and this was once the garden of the founder of our city. In the saloon a dozen draymen were quaffing their libations and talking of the approaching election, when the poor tax paid by the theaters and other places of amusement, &c.; but the numbers reach 33,896,097 francs, and the municipality makes up the difference. Altogether the Parisian indigents receive about 40,000,000 francs in one way or another, while M. Maxime Du Camp thinks is a good way to keep up a trade, which may be said to be supported by 120,000 applicants receiving perpetual or temporary relief. It is sad to think that the archives of this vast establishment should have been burned by the Communists. Chaptal had expressed himself very kindly in regard to M. Audisson's answers to the written questions which had been presented to him.

His Honor, in directing the administration of the cash, took occasion to say that Mr. McClurg's kindly allusion to Mr. Addison, he had no doubt, was well deserved; that in addition to Mr. Addison's very marked natural ability, he has brought to the study of the profession of his choice great industry and discrimination, and that he hoped for and had no doubt he would achieve eminence in his profession. The oath was then administered by Deputy Prothonotary Meyers.

THE BUTLER POISONING.

The Victims Still Living—Hearing Postponed till Saturday.

Mr. John Snyder and his two children, whose poisoning at Butler we reported Tuesday morning, are still alive, though the father and one child (a son) are not yet considered out of danger. The best medical attention is afforded them, and the greatest care is taken that no further harm come to them.

Foreman and Mrs. Snyder are still in jail awaiting their hearing, which will take place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

The feeling in Butler runs high, and is decidedly against the accused. Important and damaging developments are expected on Saturday.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

ANOTHER SCALE ADOPTED.

Conflicting Views and Opinions.

The Convention Demands $3 50 Per Hundred Bushels Over a Three-quarter Inch Screen, or $4 00 Per Hundred Over an Inch and a Quarter Screen, With Two Cents a Bushel for Nut Coal Passing Over a Half Inch Screen.

The Delegate Convention of the miners of Allegheny county, called for the purpose of taking some further action in regard to the scale of prices for digging, which had been adopted one week ago, met in English's Building, Fourth avenue, at ten o'clock, yesterday morning.

Mr. Watt, President of the Miners' Association, occupied the chair, and Mr. Archibald acted as Secretary. The calling of the roll showed that there was a full attendance of delegates.

The President then stated the object of the Convention, and announced himself ready to receive any motion which might be in order.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. A. Steiner, chairman of the committee that had reported the scale of prices at the former meeting, entered into a lengthy explanation of the scale which provided as follows: For coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen, $3 50 per hundred bushels; and the same price for coal passing over an inch and a half screen; 2c per bushel for nut coal passing over a one inch screen, with forty cents for nut coal; for one and a quarter inch screen, $3 50 for lump, and ninety cents for the nut coal; for one and a half inch screen, $3 50 for lump, and $1 50 for the nut coal; for lump, nut and slack weighed together, 80 cents per ton. This was the scale adopted.

Mr. Steiner spoke at considerable length, but the material part of his explanation was substantially this: Some of the miners found that the scale was too low, or that the Company was to low in the prices. So far as the one and a quarter and one and three-quarter inch screens were concerned, the scale was not in proportion with the price for the one and a half inch screen—or $2 50 per hundred bushels for lump, and a cent and a half per bushel for nut coal. As the screen diminishes in size, the quantity of nut coal becomes less, and the lump coal increases in bulk. This was where the committee made the mistake, in not arriving at a proportionate rate. Mr. Steiner further stated that the committee did not have time enough to consider the matter, and he ventured the assertion that no committee could have done any better under the circumstances.

Messrs. Boden, Wagner, and Campbell, also members of the committee, made explanations as to the practical operations of the new scale, and stated that a reconsideration was deemed necessary.

THE SCALE RECONSIDERED.

A motion was adopted to reconsider the scale of prices, as fixed by the late Convention.

The Convention then went into committee of the Whole, with Mr. Wm. Street in the chair.

Mr. Rodgers then renewed his motion to amend the scale to read as follows: $3 50 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen, and nothing for the nut coal.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment: That we demand 80 cents per ton, all coal to be weighed at the pit mouth.

Another amendment was offered—$1 00 per ton—but ruled out of order.

Mr. Strother asked if all the pits in the county were to be governed by one scale? What suited one pit might suit another.

Mr. Rodgers held that the consumers paid the miners, and that if they demanded a uniform price of $3 50 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen, the consumers would not run the pits. The better paid as the operator could afford it.

Mr. Watt then stated that the action of the committee was before the Convention.

Mr. Steiner spoke against any action which attempted to force the operators to adopt any particular screen. He gave notice that he would call the yeas and nays on the adoption of the scale.

Mr. Chambers moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Weaver moved an amendment that the operators be allowed an inch and a half screen, provided they pay $4 00 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over it, and two cents per bushel for all nut coal passing over a half inch screen.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment to the amendment, providing 80 cents per ton for mine a hundred for lump coal passing over an inch and a half screen, and 2c per bushel for the slack, with nothing for the nut coal. This was voted down almost unanimously.

Mr. Weaver's amendment was then put.

A delegate asked for information, whether the amendment just read meant that the miners' bosses refused to accept the three-quarter inch screen, they might have an inch and a quarter screen by paying for the lump, and two cents for nut coal?

Mr. Weaver said that was just what he intended by his amendment. He wished to give the operators a choice of screens. If the miners could not get the one, they could get the other, which amounted to about the same thing.

Mr. Archibald asked the President whether if the amendment passed it would not give two scales and no screens?

The President answered that such was his understanding of it. Mr. Weaver's amendment was an addition to the report of the Committee of the Whole.

ONLY ONE IDEA.

A delegate objected to having two screens or two scales, because a good many of the miners could not carry more than one idea in their heads at a time; and they would find themselves in a muss if they had these scales, and confusion would result. He was in favor of one simple, square scale, and one only.

Another delegate remarked that it did not matter much which of the two parts of the scale was forgotten, as they were so near alike as to be almost identical.

A discussion ensued on the relative proportion of nut and lump coal, but no two had the same ideas.

Mr. Stoner thought a fair average would be twenty bushels of nut to every hundred bushels of lump, but it varied in different pits and under the manipulations of different miners.

Mr. Archibald several pits had tested the matter, and it had been found that there was an average of one bushel of nut for every three of lump coal.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

President Watt then took the floor and made quite a lengthy speech on the situation. He was in favor of one uniform basis—just weight and measure. As to price, it could no more be regulated by a Convention than could the current of the ocean be stopped. Prices would regulate themselves, according to the inexorable law of supply and demand.

Mr. Street took exception to the remarks of the President, and took the other extreme—that supply and demand had nothing to do with fixing prices. But this discussion, however entertaining to the Convention, would not interest our readers.

President Watt replied, or was about to reply, when several delegates objected, as they did not care to hear the question discussed further. He then dropped the matter, protesting that his treatment was ungentlemanly.

FINALLY ADOPTED.

The amendment of Mr. Weaver, which had been lost sight of temporarily, was then put to the house, and the vote stood: yeas, 41; nays, 9. So the amendment prevailed.

The motion as amended was then put, and the vote stood: yeas, 41; nays, 9.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Several delegates asked for instructions as to what course should be pursued in their respective fields. Keeling's works were especially cited as requiring instructions.

Mr. Street then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend Keeling's men to adopt the same rules which govern other pits.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Alaquippa, said the house was divided against itself. He did not see the benefit of half the miners on the Monongahela standing out, while the other half was busy at work supplying the market. The operators where he was employed had declared that they did not care whether the price for digging was ten cents or ten cents, so long as it was uniform. The great matter was to secure unity of action and uniformity of prices.

Mr. Steiner was opposed to interfering with miners as to whether they dug by weight or measure. There would be no way to prevent the miners and the operators from making such arrangement in this respect as they see fit.

Mr. Street stated that the resolution merely recommended Keeling's men to adopt the same rules prevailing in other pits; but if they did not adopt the rules there was no way to compel them.

Mr. Rodgers thought that "five cents per bushel and honest weight," which the men in Keeling's pits claimed to be receiving, were used as a blind, and intended to defeat the Union. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed all pits working by measure to adopt the scales as being the practice of the majority.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

ADDITIONAL INTERROGATORIES.

A delegate from Irwin's Station asked for instruction as to what course the miners there should pursue. They got seventy cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. They asked an advance of fourteen cents a ton, and a reduction of the ton to 2,000 pounds net.

The Convention declined to give the delegate any instruction. It was stated that the Irwin Station miners were demanding what is considered by them as a fair price.

Mr. Shaw, of Mansfield, asked "for mercy" from the convention, but none of the delegates seemed to understand exactly what he meant.

Mr. Shaw then asked the point blank: Will the miners, when the action of this Convention is reported to them, stand out and refuse to work for the scale because anything having the appearance of a reduction would not be adopted by them.

The President replied that the delegates had to do was to report the action of the Convention.

A THREAT.

A delegate offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the miners in Camden Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, intend to resume work if the miners on the lower barges in Pool No. 4.

No action was taken on the resolution.

The President read a communication from Stone's works, stating that the men would resume work as soon as the pits could be pumped out.

PLAIN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Delegate—Supposing the operators do not accede to a demand—what steps next to be taken?

The President—Stand out till you get what you demand. [Applause.]

A Delegate—Suppose that the operators accede, as I believe they will—at least I think our boss will—what are we to do?

The President—Go to work like men, at once. [Applause.]

WHAT HAD BEEN DONE.

In order to have all present understand what had been built upon, Mr. Archibald read the scale of prices: $3 50 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen; or, if the operators preferred, $4 00 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen, the consumers would not run the pits. The better paid as the operator could afford it. If the operators desired to adopt larger screens, to suit their purposes, they could do so; but let the coal first pass over the three-quarter inch screen, and let the miners be paid by that standard.

Mr. Shaw favored 80 cents per ton at the pit mouth. The operators would utilize the slack, either by coking it or in some other way. A three-quarter inch screen could not be obtained throughout the county without serious opposition, and perhaps a long strike.

Mr. Campbell opposed 80 cents a ton, as too low a price.

Mr. Wagner stated that weighing the coal at the top of the hill would give satisfaction. Let the operators put in the proper sized screen they desired.

A REMINDER.

Mr. Enoch Smith suggested that the Convention was now going against the provisions of the screen bill, and going back on what they had been contending for.

The Chairman ruled the speaker out of order, and stated the question before the house.

A delegate suggested as a remedy: Could the miners compel the operators to bring the slack and nut coal up the hill? They had the right to compel to do so? Could they control them, in the use of their property, in this way?

RADICAL CHANGE.

Mr. Weaver said the amendment contemplated a change of a long established practice. The miners, in suiting themselves, must be careful not to injure the pits. It would compel a discrimination in the quality of coal thrown upon the market. The operators will resist, and if the change was accomplished it would be by force—by a strike. The miners had been educated to a system of weighing, and which was to do away with strikes so far as possible. This was the leading principle in the bill, and one in favor of the scale recently adopted, and though the operators should refuse to accede to it.

Wm. Chambers was in favor of demanding pay for all coal mined just as it came from the pit, and not to be weighed at all. He was in favor of the bill or the market they supply. [Applause.] He was a practical miner, and had been in favor of a uniform price, and in this the miners would be supported by the public and the press. It would cheapen fuel to the poor, and the Infidels say that to the country are adopted, and, when such a thing was possible, it frequently happened that a transported man was paid for them to exempt them from military service."

MAKING NUT COAL.

Mr. D. McVay opposed payment by the ton, because any man could hammer away at the coal face; but the three-quarter inch screen was the best plan of all, and could be used by all pits.

Mr. Steiner had seen meq discharged for making too much nut coal or slack. If paid by the ton, the miner would be careful not to make too much slack. Would not the operators, then, demand a high percentage of lump coal, or discharge those who did not? Why not have such a screen as suited the operator, and demand pay accordingly for lump and slack? The Convention could not have more slack now than they can use, and have to dump it into the river. The Convention, therefore, could not be compelled to market their slack.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A delegate asked if the Convention was going to force the operators on the Monongahela river to market what they hold is unmarketable? Was it fair to attempt such a thing? Surely not. The miners must be reasonable. Officers Herron and Mosser arrested the defendant and he is held to await the result of the injuries. The parties reside in the Thirteenth ward.

Admitted to the Bar.

William Addison, a son of the late Dr. Addison, and grandson of Judge Addison, and a law student of Judge Kirkpatrick, was yesterday, on motion of S. A. McClurg, Esq., admitted to practice in the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick being on the bench.

Upon making the motion for his admission, Mr. McClurg, himself a member of the examining committee, took occasion to speak of the highly satisfactory examination Mr. Addison had passed, and stated that Judge Sterrett, of the Common Pleas, before whom Mr. Addison had been examined, had expressed himself very kindly in regard to Mr. Addison's answers to the written questions which had been presented to him.

His Honor, in directing the administration of the oath, took occasion to say that Mr. McClurg's kindly allusion to Mr. Addison, he had no doubt, was well deserved; that in addition to Mr. Addison's very marked natural ability, he has brought to the study of the profession of his choice great industry and discrimination, and that he hoped for and had no doubt he would achieve eminence in his profession. The oath was then administered by Deputy Prothonotary Meyers.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage

PITTSBURGH, July 24, 1873.

Cents

Bowman, G. H., Brownsville, Pa.....1
Coleman & Maxwell, Cooperstown, N.....1
Garrison, C. L., Washington, Pa.....1
Ruth, H., Fountain Mills, Pa.....2
Reedy, Mrs. Susan, Youngstown, O.....3
Thompson, Laura, Greenville, Pa.....3
Wrenshall, Rich. C., Hamilton, O.....3

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

A Serious Charge.

Mrs. Kate Sloan made an information yesterday before Mayor Blackmore charging Stephen Kelley, her brother, with felonious assault and battery. It appears that on the 21st day of June last a difficulty occurred between the parties, and the husband of the prosecutrix. It is alleged that the defendant struck Mr. Stonehouse on the head with a musket, and that his injuries were so severe that he has been confined to his bed ever since. It is said that erysipelas has set in and Mr. Stonehouse is very low. Officers Herron and Mosser arrested the defendant and he is held to await the result of the injuries. The parties reside in the Thirteenth ward.

Admitted to the Bar.

William Addison, a son of the late Dr. Addison, and grandson of Judge Addison, and a law student of Judge Kirkpatrick, was yesterday, on motion of S. A. McClurg, Esq., admitted to practice in the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick being on the bench.

Upon making the motion for his admission, Mr. McClurg, himself a member of the examining committee, took occasion to speak of the highly satisfactory examination Mr. Addison had passed, and stated that Judge Sterrett, of the Common Pleas, before whom Mr. Addison had been examined, had expressed himself very kindly in regard to Mr. Addison's answers to the written questions which had been presented to him.

His Honor, in directing the administration of the oath, took occasion to say that Mr. McClurg's kindly allusion to Mr. Addison, he had no doubt, was well deserved; that in addition to Mr. Addison's very marked natural ability, he has brought to the study of the profession of his choice great industry and discrimination, and that he hoped for and had no doubt he would achieve eminence in his profession. The oath was then administered by Deputy Prothonotary Meyers.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Indebtedness and Assets of the South Side Boroughs.

Interesting Report of the Commissioners to the Court—Final Hearing August 23d.

Yesterday the Commissioners appointed under the consolidation acts to ascertain and report as to the debts and assets and to fix a tax levy to liquidate the separate indebtedness of the South Side boroughs, made, through Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq., City attorney, a voluminous report of considerable interest, giving in detail the information required of them. Below is a condensed copy of the report:

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners first cite the acts of Assembly under which they were appointed and state their duties: First, to ascertain the debts and other liabilities and the annual interest chargeable thereon, that was owing by each of the South Side boroughs at the time of their annexation with the city.

Second—To ascertain the property owned, and to determine the value thereof, and to consider the revenue thereof, &c.

Third—To ascertain the total separate debt of each, crediting property owned and accounting the indebtedness. The excess of separate indebtedness of each borough to be compared with the assessed value of taxable property in each as appears upon the official records of the County Commissioners' office; the ratio or proportion between said indebtedness and values of property in each to be ascertained, and then to fix a rate of special tax, to be separately levied and collected in each borough, sufficient to pay said separate indebtedness of each within a reasonable time, not to exceed fifty years.

Fourth—That the Commission was empowered to demand and receive from the proper officials accurate statements of the assets and liabilities of the several boroughs, in order to enable the performance of its duties.

Fifthly—The Commissioners are then required to prepare and submit to your honorable Court a full report of all its proceedings and a statement in detail of the indebtedness owing and to be owing by each of the said boroughs, and of such rates of special tax as may separately be levied and collected in each, as it may deem most equitable and just to all parties interested.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners were duly qualified, and organized on the sixth day of February, 1873, by electing William Harbaugh chairman, and Charles C. Montooth secretary. The officials of the several boroughs of the South Side annexed to the city were notified and requested to prepare and submit, when called upon, true and accurate statements of the liabilities of, and property owned by each of said boroughs, under oath. Prompt attention was given by the officials, and the labors of the Commission were much facilitated by them.

The Commissioners have met regularly and have visited all the boroughs, and made personal examination of all public property owned by each, carefully noting the condition of returns made by said officials, discussed questions with citizens, and had an expression from them as to the length of time they desired in which to pay off the indebtedness.

The telling points made by Mr. Elliott were seen by all. He was one of the leading speakers ever made in Municipal Hall. Dummy says he never heard anything so high and deep and long and broad.

At the conclusion of his feeling, striking and touching address, Mr. Elliott put the broad back guard over Dummy's head, and deposited the waiter in his capacious ribs.

THE RESPONSE.

In responding to the presentation speech, Mr. Semmins expressed astonishment at the gift, which was but an humble private citizen, who endeavored to do his duty in the sphere where he found himself. As a member of the Vigilant, in the good old days when boat racing was the fashion, he had but done what tried to be prompt and efficient. No member of the company was prouder of his uniform than he, and perhaps none had carried his uniform into better places. He had lately been the victim of a popular French game called Carrpoo and had severely suffered. He had been kind enough to chip in and make up his losses. Words failed him to express his gratitude, but if his friends would stand the soda water all round. He had stick close to the ship, and if there was any thing in him it certainly was due to the Vigilant. Should he ever have occasion to run for Councils or Assessor, he